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ORIGINAL POETRY.

ODE TO HOPE.

Seraph of golden wing!
An humble lyre is tun'd to thee;
No hand of fame, the minstrel string
With magic fingers sweeps—no lofty song
Now steals the breezy lyre along;
With notes of gentle melody;
An humble strain I sing,
A'徒'd to thee—t' thee I sing.

Enchanting Hope! the human heart,
When first it flings with life, thy influence feels,
And when at last, the soul and body part,
Until that parting, still thy soft voice steals
Like cooling breezes, softening summer heat,
Over the drooping soul—till life and Hope both
Meet.

First and last passion of existence thou!
When sorrow's clouds have gather'd round my
brow,

From thee a gleam of light I sought,
A gleam with balm and comfort fraught.
Too oft delusive, for the dream
Of joy it railed, fled with the gleam
Too soon—yet like a gentle shower
Revives the tender, drooping flower;
So has my soul by thee been chear'd,
Bright scrap! thou to life endear'd.
Life has its sorrows; they outweigh
Its joys—yet while thy spirit dwells
Within the breast of man, e'er they
Can be supported—for it tells
That sorrow's clouds may swiftly fly,
And beams of pleasure light the eye.
Still then, sweet Hesper, thy golden wings
Spread o'er me, and my life barque guide;
When woe her sultry mantle flings
Around me—or when sorrows bestride,
If cheer'd, supported, then, by thee,
I'll stem the tide of misery.

SELIM.

ON SPRING.

(FROM ANACRON.)

See, approaching balmy Spring;
The graces, see, on fairy wing,
Roses scattering o'er the scene,
All nature wears a joyful hue.
Behold the sea, how calm and cheering,
Bears a rattle there appearing;
The dangled stream, the ducking laves,
The crane stalks proudly by its waves;
The breezy flocks frisk o'er the heath,
And crop the grass that grows beneath;
The feather'd warblers chirp and sing,
And shun the pleasures of the spring.
How splendid shines the rising day,
While clouds reflect the cheerful ray,
And study right by far away.
The sun pours forth his kindly beams,
And fruitful earth with foliage teems.
The opening buds and flowers appear,
And joy transports the smiling year.
Across thy verdant hedge of thorn,
The healthful swan upturns the soil,
And hopes success will crown his toil.
At such a view, the man refu'd,
Revives this moral in his mind;
Should my life's spring be unemploy'd,
The harvest ne'er will be enjoy'd."

JUVENIA.

LIFE.

In life's rough way,
And clouded day,
The beams of hope may brightly shine,
And joy's rich flowers around us twine;
Draped the shades of care and sadness,
And wak'd the heart to peace and gladness—
Oh! then what bright,
Celestial light,
Beams on our spirits from on high,
And speaks a guardian angel high
To form our thoughts, and bless our hours,
With more of Heaven, than earthly pow'rs
Then we live,
With hope care'd,
We look around us and survey
The varied scene, the changing day;
And ev'ry scene we view with pleasure,
With cheerful friends our dearest treasure;
But dearest—no!

When clouds of woe,
Observe our smiling summer's day,"

Their friendship fades—they turn away,

Leave us to watch a brighter morrow,

Regardless of our blighting sorrow.

But no—no all—

For there would fail,

Like Heaven's own dew that morning wears,

Some plying friend to sooth our ears;

To hush the sigh that rose in sadness,

And waken hope of joy and gladness.

CORDELIA.

TO ORASMYN.

Nay, nay, Orasmyn, keep the name,
Tis better gneen than e'er by me—

It cannot light my path to fame;

For fame is not my destiny.

I have, indeed, when it was mine,

Felt ardent aspirations rise;

And long'd on glory mount to shine;

And wing my journey thru' the skies.

I've longed to gain a faulless wreath,

That should survive this earthly mould—

To own a name defying death—

A name to live when I am cold—

But that is past—my pride has fled—

Alas! 'tis hardly call is o'er—

I ask but this, when I am dead—

One friend who will my flight depre.

From thee, Orasmyn, might I then

Expect one mournful thought to rise—

One hope that we should meet again,

When this is pure and never fails—

Yet marvel not, nor raise thy brow,
That thus my earnest wish I send—
Thou art no more a stranger now—
What if I dare to call thee friend?

Thou'lt haply in thy breast ne'er rose
The flickering flame that love inspires—
I trust that hast a heart which knows
The warmth of holy friendship's fire.

That heart—I would that it were mine
To tell it harrowing cares to sleep;—
For all! I know it has been thine
To have some cause, if not to weep—

Then still the plaintive lyre retain,
In song these dreary moments lose—
And oft reawake thy tuneful strain,
Sacred to sorrow and the Muse.

Let fancy reign and reason fly—
But oh! desert not yet thy lyre—
Nor while it beaches such melody,
E'er from its thrilling chords retire.

There be, the'rt good and ill, thy stand,
While hope shall bloom, and thought shall live
And may'st thou tune in Canaan's land,
The golden harp which Heaven give.

DROMIO.

THE PALACE OF THE MOON.

The lines to which I have given this title are merely a description of the moon, as she appeared on a beautiful evening some time since.

She seemed like a queen on her azure throne,
In her earliest beauty blooming;

'T' thousands of years had onward flown

Since the days of her first illumining.

And the ages of darkness, and cloud and storm,
That roll o'er this world of sadness,

Had cast not a shade on her spotless form,

Nor darkened the smile of her gladness.

She seemed like a being of living light

To my fancy's wild emotion;

As the rays of her glory fell pure and bright,

O'er the silence of earth's devotion.

And there was a bright and beautiful star,
That seemed to her bosomしづき,

Like a child that had long been wandering far,

In a world of strangers weeping;

And now had returned to back awhile,

In a mother's warm affection;

To live in her pure and blessed smile,

And brighten beneath its reflection.

And the sky had its glorious ether hung,

So spotless and soft an her ;

As if a veil from a spirit hung.

In its radiant folds had bound her.

At a distance the snow-white clouds were rolled,

Volume over volume piling,

Lake pillows of marble bright and cold,

In their frosty glory smiling.

One beautiful spot of sky alone

For her bright shade was given,

And clouds were darkly around it thrown,

Like the spirit's path to heaven.

And scarcely visible there hover'd nigh,

A mist of ethereal lightness,

That seemed to mix with the pure blue sky,

In a form of unsupotted whiteness:

And bordering every dusky cloud,

(Its folds in the other laying.)

It seemed the banner of spirits proud,

On the walls of her palace waving.

'T'was midnight—the earth beneath was still,

In beautiful rest reposing;

And the stars looked down on valley and hill,

Lake eyes that never knew closing:

'T'was silence all—but the lovely moon,

From her palace of glory shone;

So seemed with that beautiful star to so much one,

On her bosom of light reclining;

'T'was midnight—the earth beneath was still,

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with her because she was "the belle"—and romped with, and kissed her, whenever they had an opportunity, because it is always worth some pains to win such a favor from a beautiful girl. We never, never get to be too much of the bachelor for this. Well might Byron say—

"We can only behold
The smoothness and the sheer of beauty's cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all give cold!"

But time rolled on; and the grass at length began to grow in the path that led over the meadows to the cottage—Annette became ashamed of the symptoms, and seizing the only chance that was left, engaged herself in her only remaining hobby. He was at the time going to spend a season in the city; they were to be married on his return. She accepted him, not because she thought him the best of all her suitors, but because he was the only one left, and always held himself at her service. Her part of the play was ended—she became domestic and studied housewifery.

The time finally arrived; her old beau came back to the village; and a day or two after, strolled over to the cottage with his pipe, in appearance quite an antiquated man. But he said nothing about the subject of matrimony. Annette at last took the liberty of reminding him of his engagement. He stared—"indeed, madam, you surprise me!"—"Surprise you, why or?" "Because," said he, "I never dreamed that you could be serious in such a thing as a matrimonial engagement—and meeting with a good opportunity, I got married before I left the city."

Fortune had finished the game, and Annette was left to pay the forfeit; she never married, because she never had another chance. And her's is but the history common to hundreds of those fair creatures, who trifle with the power that beauty gives them over the minds of men, sacrifice every thing at the shrine of ambition; and aim only to enjoy the title, and the triumph that lights for a little while the sphere of the *Villain's Bells*.

A REFORMED POET.

It has already been announced, that Mr. Robert B. Collier, better known as the "Boston Bard," whose fugitive pieces have deservedly attracted considerable attention, and whose life has been a series of vicissitudes and irregularities, is preparing for the press a small volume entitled "The Eleventh Hour; or, a Confession of Christianity—by a Consumptive." As an evidence of the change in his views and feelings on the subject of religion, he lately forwarded the following lines for publication in the *Recorder* and *Telegraph* of New-York:

No more the idle song I weave

—The strain of giddy mirth;

Earth and its fleeting joys I leave—

Its vain purposes, that still deceive,

And have in vice their birth.

What hosts the smooth and senseless lay,

That wakes at beauty's nod!

To waste upon the painted clay

That prides, while through life's little day,

Alone belongs to God!

Of what avail to strike the lyre,

To swell the sister's form?

To higher fan ambition's fire,

And bid the boy crowd's noise

At war's destructive flame.

What was at wealth and folly's door,

Alas! to bend the knee,

To him who now can bid the poor,

Or lead to misery from his store,

A dot in charity?

Ah! richer than me my muse demands;

To wake the sacred lay,

Look on those peers, those bleeding hands,

That wounded side!—To ruffian hands,

The Saviour falls a prey!

Oh, God!—No more to worldly themes

Shall mark the more uprise;

The light of Truth around her beams—

She bursts the bonds of fancy's dreams,

Bliss Saviour, she is thine!

BOSTON BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Philadelphia, April 28, 1827.

ANSON PITT-RIVERS, Jr. Esq. of Newburyport, SIR—I have observed, in the 12th vol. of the American Journal of Science and Arts, your account of a floating island in a pond, in or near Newburyport, which has excited considerable curiosity here. I feel a strong desire to know, whether this phenomenon cannot be explained according to the theory of putrefactive fermentation. Mr. Jas. Parkinson You will recollect that gentleman accounts for the formation of peat, coal, and some other fossils, upon the supposition that vegetable matter, imbedded in earth, undergoes, in addition to the fermentative process, the changes of the vegetable, the vegetable, and the putrid, another, which he designates the bituminous fermentation, which he describes as follows:—Vegetable matter placed in subterraneous situations, and secured on every side by surrounding earth, is, till it were, in a well closed vessel, hardly any escape being permitted to any of its more volatile particles, nor any admission of extraneous matter allowed, except such as is introduced with the water which may innutritively itself soak through the interstices of the earthy particles composing the several strata which enclose it. This mass, deprived of the energy of vegetable life, must undergo some change, but, from the theory of its preservation, and the difficulty of escape of the gaseous matters on which the commencement of the vineous, acetous, or putrid fermentation, depends, another process is therefore instituted. The hydrogen, carbon, and oxygen, are disengaged from their former structures, but being prevented from flying off in a gaseous state, are obliged to unite and to enter into new combinations, one of which he says is peat.

As the specific gravity of all bituminous substances is generally less than that of the vegetable matter from which they have been formed, this peat, if disengaged from the stratum of earth upon which it previously rested, would float upon the surface of the water, which would have covered, and thus form a floating island, which may have represented in your communication. The Lake of Thetford Water is to be celebrated in this manner; islands arise at uncertain periods from the bottom of the lake, which sometimes disappear again without any known cause. In the year 1718, one rose which was one hundred and eighty yards long, and fifty yards wide. They sometimes show above a fast high of land out of the water, and have measured seven parts in thickness.

The upper part of these masses, for about two feet in depth, is common mud; beneath this becomes less compact, and the remaining part is found to be formed of decayed leaves, and roots of plants, &c. &c. A part of the mud above or four feet from the bottom, a considerable quantity of earth is deposited upon it, which is then covered, and thus forms a floating island, which may have represented in your communication. The Lake of Thetford Water is to be celebrated in this manner; islands arise at uncertain periods from the bottom of the lake, which sometimes disappear again without any known cause. In the year 1718, one rose which was one hundred and eighty yards long, and fifty yards wide. They sometimes show above a fast high of land out of the water, and have measured seven parts in thickness.

The weather, for some days past, has been unusually cool for the season, and has rendered a resort to fires and warm clothing quite necessary.

The growth of vegetation has been checked, in consequence; but we have not heard of any material injury sustained by the fruit. On Sunday afternoon, a severe hail storm was experienced a few miles east of Baltimore.

A Map of the State of New Jersey, projected under the auspices of the state legislature, is announced to be nearly ready for publication. It exhibits the counties, townships, cities, towns, and villages, mills, forges, roads, mountains, waterfalls, &c. &c. It also exhibits the course of the various canals and contemplated canals and internal improvements throughout the state; and is said to be the best and most perfect of our state maps, both in regard to its scientific construction and accuracy of delineation.

An action was brought a few days ago, against Mr. Simpson, manager of the Park Theatre, New York, for harboring and employing two apprentices as supernumeraries, on the stage. There was no proof that he knew the boys to be apprentices, upon which ground a non-suit was demanded. The court, in sustaining the motion for a non-suit, took occasion to comment with much severity on the custom of employing boys as supernumeraries, and to mask their detection of the practice. His honor the judge then directed a non-suit to be entered, subject to a case for damages, and, if, on more reflection, he should deem it proper, to resume the parties to their rights.

The system of Mrs. Leigh, for the cure of giddiness, continues to be applied with the happiest success in New York and Philadelphia. The editor of the National Gazette relates an instance of a recent cure of a daughter of one of his personal friends, with whom all the ordinary methods had been tried in vain.

The prospectus has been issued at Boston of an Association for the promotion of Native Literature and for the general improvement of Printing.

The London papers announce an edition of Madame Laurence Japelin's *Memories of her life*, with Preface and Notes, by Sir Walter Scott.

The Poetical works of L. E. J. including the Improvisatrice, the Trubadour, and the Golden Violet, have been published with great elegance in London, where these poems are so popular that fifteen thousand copies of them are said by the Literary Gazette to have been disposed of.

FROM THE VILLAGE-BREED.

MESSES. MITFORD.—The following extract of a letter to a gentleman in West-Cheshire, from Mr. William S. Cassell, whose very enterprising and instructive Lectures on language lately attracted so much attention and excited so strong an interest in this country may now prove unacceptable to many of your readers. The favorable view which this intelligent gentleman extorts of such of our schools as he inspects, and of the character of our education generally, is highly flattering to us, and indicates no little liberality of sentiment in him.

"My recent visit to Chester county has afforded me much to remember with pleasure. The degree of intelligence, the liberal desire of improvement, and the rational habits of investigation, among your citizens, are decidedly superior to the general average of intellect in our country; and,

under the favoring guidance of Doctor Proctor, caused us to perceive the happiest effects.

"My anticipations were exceeded at Westport. The solid branches of learning are uncommonly bright there;—and the institution is as efficiently useful as it is unostentatious."

"The Boarding School at Kimberley, though not large, is an excellent one. Its locality and accommodations are very good. The young ladies gave ample evidence of that cheerful ardor which can exist only under a government mild and correct, while their exercise of thought, derived that the instruction they receive is addressed to the reasoning powers, and not imposed in the fashionable way, as a mere task for the memory."

CONVERSATION.

AT MONTS. MILITARY ACADEMY, two miles and a half west of Philadelphia, under the direction of Mr. V. VALUE.

Who, being convinced, after several years experience acquired at the College at Sorèze, in France, of the advantages of uniting military instruction with the usual branches of a polite education, began some time ago, to combine military exercises with the studies that formed the basis of his institution, and his efforts, we acknowledge it with pleasure, have received the general approbation of the numerous and respectable company present at the academy.

The cadets were examined from Monday morning, the 9th instant, to Thursday noon, on Latin, French, geography, grammar, arithmetic, surveying, navigation, geometry (in French), Algebra, &c.

The manner of explaining the fundamental principles in arithmetic and algebra, particularly those of decimal and vulgar fractions, the rule of three, simple and compound, annuities, logarithms, equations, &c. proved satisfactory that the students were well versed in those branches, and exercised their reasoning facilities with great judgment.

A variety of geometrical problems were correctly demonstrated, in French, by American youths.

On Thursday afternoon a number of speeches and dialogues, in French and English, were spoken by the cadets, in presence of a large audience. *Hostet et Herold, Ode a Buffon, le recit de l'Amazzone, la serie d' Achilles et d' Agamemnon, the death of Mormon, &c.*

Pieces of music on flutes and violins were executed, at intervals, by the cadets, and their military evolutions performed with care and precision, gave the scene a novel and interesting character.

The whole concluded with the distribution of premiums.

Thinking that emulation might be excited by publishing a list of those premiums and of the students for whom they were awarded, the following statement was obtained from Mr. Value.

Good behaviour, by which is to be understood an unrelenting attention to the duties of the student added to a gentlemanly deportment, being considered of the utmost importance, has, for some years past, been annually rewarded with a gold medal; books are given for the other premiums.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

Cadets' Names.

1st. Gold Medal, Daniel H. Dager, Pa.

2d. Camp's Poems, Thomas Davis, do.

3d. Night Thoughts, Martin G. Landa, Col. S. A. FRANCIA'S.

4th. Class La Hennéale, U. Clifton, Pa.

5th. La Fontaine, E. Roborough, do.

6th. G. W. Evans, W. Nevins, H. McGlinn, Ch. Brooke.

7th. C. W. Roborg.

8th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

9th. G. W. Allen, Spanish, M. G. Landa.

10th. T. Davis, C. Brooke; 2d, G. W. Evans, W. Nevins, J. Broke.

11th. ARITHMETIC.

1st. C. W. Allen, C. Clifton, Thomas Davis; 2d, M. G. Landa, M. LaFrance; 3d, J. V. Abington; 4th, J. Seguin, W. D. Hurst.

12th. Geometry, C. Clifton; Surveying, D. Dager; Algebra, M. G. Landa.

13th. ARITHMETIC.

1st. C. W. Allen, C. Clifton, Thomas Davis; 2d, M. G. Landa, M. LaFrance; 3d, J. V. Abington; 4th, J. Seguin, W. D. Hurst.

15th. Geometry, C. Clifton; Surveying, D. Dager; Algebra, M. G. Landa.

16th. GEOGRAPHY.

17th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

18th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

19th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

20th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

21st. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

22nd. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

23rd. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

24th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

25th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

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27th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

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39th. C. Clifton, M. G. Landa, 3d, J. McGlinn, J. Seguin, 4th, C. W. Roborg.

the dress may be repaired at trifling expense.

The merchants of New York on the first of May removed from the Tontine Coffee House, to the circular room in the Merchant's Exchange, where they will hereafter assemble to transact business.

The papers from the eastward mention that the people of Providence, R. I. have in view the erection of a monument to the memory of the distinguished founder of that town, Roger Williams.

An investigation which took place before the City court in Baltimore, in consequence of the fire in Messrs. Cook and Randall's lumber yard, disclosed an alarming fact. The incendiary confessed his guilt, and stated, that his motive was to obtain liquor—it being the custom to furnish liquor to those who serve the fire engines.

A son of Richard Sherley, Esq. near Huntingdon, Pa. accidentally shot himself with a pistol on the 20th ult.

Mrs. Kelly has presented to the Cincinnati Hospital, her share of the proceeds of one evening's performances, \$30.25.

The new State Prison of New York, now erecting at Sing Sing, will contain, when completed, eight hundred separate cells.

A child at Danbury, Conn. named Banson, has accused its mother and brother of murdering another brother, by cutting his throat. The accused have been imprisoned, the reported murderer person has been missing for some time.

The largest Kettle in the World, is at the Convent of Bernardines, of Pisa. It is of cast iron, and is said to be 50 feet in height and 140 feet in circumference.

The number of members allowed by the constitution of Massachusetts, to be returned to the second branch of their legislature, is four hundred. The city of Boston can send seventy-five.

It is said of Gen. McClure, of the New York Legislature, that he is in the habit of calling on all members in their places, who use Latin quotations or phrases in their remarks, for a translation. This is a summary mode of punishing the vanity and folly of some would-be learned individuals.

A lad named Denson was drowned in the Canal opposite Norristown. The Norristown Herald, observing, "It is remarkable that since the first of April, some accident has happened to every family residing near the Schuylkill opposite this place."

At Millidgeville, Geo. the proceeds of one night's performance at the Circus were given to the Greek cause. Eighty dollars was the amount received. The other contributions had made the whole amount of donations for that object \$175.

It appears from the official canvass of the votes for Governor of the State of Connecticut, that the Hon. Gideon Tomlinson has a majority of 1759. The whole number of votes given was only 13,603. The Hon. John S. Peters is elected Lieut. Governor by a majority of 4019.

The Annual Commencement of the Medical College of South Carolina, took place on the 13th ult. The institution is said to be in a flourishing condition.

The Legislature of New York passed an act, during its late session, appropriating, for the building an Asylum for the Insane and Dumb, the sum of \$10,000, provided the Institution raised the same sum. The amount is nearly made up, and subscriptions are now received to complete it.

Advised from St. Thomas, by an arrival at New York in 19 days, that the market was glutted with American produce, business dull, money scarce, and many more sellers than purchasers. Flour was retailing at five and a half to six dollars a barrel.

There is now living in Manchester, Mass. three men, aged 74, 72, and 70 years, two of whom soldiers of the revolution, who are now, and for six months in every year, employed in the fishing business, all sailing in the same boat, which is 22 years old.

A horse harnessed to a chaise, was observed during the greater part of the time, in the vicinity of Merchant's Hall, says the Boston Courier. Some passer by, more considerate than the owner of the beast, towards night, placed on a conspicuous part of the harness the following label—"Wanted, half a peck of oats. Inquire within."

The Patterson, (N. J.) Intelligencer states that a man aged 104 years, came to that place from New York on foot, a distance of 16 miles, to obtain employment. He is a native of Scotland.

It seems that in a storm on Wednesday week the foundations of a block of six buildings, going up in Bleeker street, New York, were washed away.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society, received during the month of March, the sum of \$5,425, in donations, contributions, and payments for bibles.

Measles, T. W. Clerke and S. Pearce, have commenced the publication of a "Saturday Evening Gazette" in New York.

An unusually severe storm, which quite overstept the modesty of nature," was experienced in Portland, Maine, on Tuesday of last week.—The shipping sustained considerable damage and several bridges were swept away.

Mrs. Royal, the authoress, is at present in Norfolk, disposing of her literary labors.

From Virginia we learn that the state of Mr. Randolph's health is such as to preclude the hope of his ever being again able to take his seat in Congress.

The Belvidere, New Jersey, Apollo, says: A fellow named Vannion, committed to Easton jail, some weeks ago for debt, attempted to impose upon his creditors and ourselves by signing, over another signature, an account of his death, and sending a copy to us for publication.

Mad dogs have already made their appearance in the streets of Charlestown. A gentleman and two servants had been bitten by a dog supposed to be mad.

Sir Hudson Lowe, it is stated in the newspapers, has sent for publication to London, a memoir of all the transactions at St. Helena, while he was governor of that island, and the Custodian of Buonaparte.

The legislature of Connecticut convened at Hartford on Wednesday last.

The Baron Mareuil, his Lady, family and suite, arrived at the United States Hotel (Ten-shaws') on Thursday from Baltimore.

The funeral of the late Chief Justice Tighman, which took place on Wednesday afternoon, was such as became the exalted station which he so worthily filled, and the excellent character which he always maintained as a man and citizen.

Green Peas from Norfolk were sold in the New York Market on Saturday at one dollar per peck. In Baltimore market on Wednesday they were selling at fifty cents per peck.

The Kentucky papers state that Randall W. Smith, who shot Dr. Brown and Mr. Christopher, his father-in-law, had been tried for the murder of Dr. Brown, found guilty of manslaughter, and been turned loose upon society from some defect in the verdict.

RAPID JUSTICE.

Among facts undoubtly, more than a dozen, are dispatched to Turkey. The station, the defence, the removal of testimony, and argument, the sentence, and the application of punishment, pass in a frightfully rapid manner.

In the recent disturbances at Constantinople, three Janissary leaders were arrested, and carried before the Grand Vizier, who then questioned them:—"Have you any complaint to make against your Sovereign? Are you not paid, fed, clothed?" "Yes, our Sovereign has paid us, fed us, clothed us." "What has urged you then to recoil?" "It is his wish to break the Janissaries." "I sentence you to be strangled." They were strangled.

EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1827.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"INDIANA," "VIRGINIA," "MARGARET," "COURT," "W. P." "CAROLIN," "SEVNY," "SYRAX," "GROFFER," "A Subcriber," "A Reader," and "A Journal of mournful facts, &c. &c. &c."

"Wm. T. T. Jr." has introduced himself to us, we believe, for the first time. We are often compelled to display a categorical disapprobation, and feel rather reluctantly to do so now, but we have no other alternative, or else submit to be swindled with a controversy that it will be difficult to cease if set again.

We published some weeks ago a prize tale entitled "CLARA GLENMURRAY," received by us previous to the first of March, last, through the medium of the Post-office. It was requested by the author, at the time, that we should return the MS. by the same channel, if it failed to elicit either of the premiums. After a lapse of nearly two months, we received this first announcement, this tale is republished in the present issue, and we are there told, (how truly ridiculous is the assertion) that it was not the intention of the writer to present it first in our columns. The author, however, has so prolix a fable appears to us quite unfortunate. We could trace out a sequel to it, however, but we believe it to be unnecessary to speak of this matter further, as it would seem to be treating in a serious manner what is scarcely deserving of a reward.

Mr. NIXON'S SECOND CONCERT.

The "Lovers of Song," are invited to partake of a rich bill of fare which is to be served up this evening at the Musical Fund Hall, in Locust street, by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon and sister. It rarely happens that an opportunity is afforded of witnessing a concentration of musical genius so truly pleasing as that combined in these three highly talented individuals.

The engagements of Mr. N. in New York, may prevent his again repeating his Concert for some time, and we sincerely hope he will, on this occasion, meet with that approbation and encouragement from our citizens, which the merits of himself and family entitle him to expect. See the advertisement in this day's paper.

TALES FOR LEISURE HOURS.

We shall put to press, as soon as a competent list of subscribers are obtained, a work that will afford considerable interest to the younger branches of our citizens, as the title indicates, being a selection of ORIGINAL TALES from the pen of our esteemed friend "ALCANZOR." The volume will comprise upwards of one hundred double-page, the precise quantity we cannot state—and it will be printed on a good type, and paper, and bound in a handsome style. Price in extra binding, 75 cents—plain, 50. We solicit the favourable disposition of our readers generally, towards this literary undertaking. Its success will facilitate the advancement of the love of literature in his native city. Subscription papers are placed in the different Book-stores, where names will be received, and also at this office.

We have no authorized agent in this city to collect subscribers either for the "Casket" or "Saturday Evening Post." This fact is stated to put the public on their guard against future imposters, as many such have recently been played off with singular success.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL BILL.

The spirit of internal improvement is identified with the events of this age, and the public man, who has not views to end, thinks his objects incomplete; hence from Georgia to Maine, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, "the ery is still," improving the old and preparing new modes of conveyance.

Mr. Peter, of Philadelphia, has contributed considerably to the advancement of the love of literature in his native city. Subscription papers are placed in the different Book-stores, where names will be received, and also at this office.

SCREWS AND ESTIMATES.

of the route for a Canal and also for a Railway from Philadelphia through Chester and Lancaster Counties, so as to connect by the most eligible route with the Western Section of the Pennsylvania Canal.

Down the Delaware river, rising to a point, north of the Delaware State Line, then crossing the dividing ridge between said river and Chester river, down to the sea some 50 miles from the Tappan Zeeware. And if the waters of the Brandywine canals be diverted from their natural channel, then—

For a Portage or Railway across said ridge.

For a Canal or Railway between the North Branch of the Susquehanna and the Loyalsock.

For a Canal or Railway extending from the Pennsylvania Canal, from its termination at the mouth of the Susquehanna to the State Line.

From the Western Section of the Pennsylvania Canal, near the mouth of the Kickimishia, to a point on Lake Erie by the Allegheny River and French Creek, and near the borough of Erie.

And from Lake Erie, by the route of Beaver and Shenango.

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